

CEPPS/IRI Quarterly Report: April 1 – June 30, 2005
Ukraine: Political Party Building
USAID Cooperative Agreement No. 121-A-00-01-00016-00
Project Dates: January 1, 2002 – December 31, 2005
Total Budget: \$4,000,000 Expenses to Date: \$3,464,127

I. SUMMARY

The International Republican Institute's (IRI) program objective in Ukraine is to strengthen democracy by assisting political parties and local elected officials in identifying and increasing opportunities for effective participation in the political process. IRI's training and assistance activities work to achieve three primary goals:

Objective 1: The creation of organizationally stronger, better informed and more responsive political parties

Objective 2: The creation of active campaigns for elective office conducted by pro-reform political parties and candidates

Objective 3: The establishment of political education programs within democratic parties.

IRI is also committed working with elected officials to increase their participation in the development phase of territorial and administrative reforms and improve their ability to communicate the reform process as it is developed and implemented. Consistent with this objective, IRI conducted a large-scale training and exchange seminar for local elected officials from the Western oblasts of Ukraine.

IRI also consistently works to expand the participation, leadership development and influence of women in political parties. Many of the training activities that IRI conducted this quarter were focused towards this goal.

On April 6, IRI's Washington office co-hosted an event with NDI honoring Ukraine's President Viktor Yushchenko during his First Official Visit to the United States.

Financial reports for IRI's program in Ukraine reflect expenses covered by Cooperative Agreement No. 121-A-00-01-00016-00.

II. BACKGROUND

The International Republican Institute has been working with political parties in Ukraine since 1994. IRI has designed a comprehensive and well-targeted program of political party training, local elected officials training, candidate training, outreach to young adult and women auxiliary organizations of political parties, coalition building, and continued nongovernmental organization (NGO) development. In the political sphere, many Ukrainian political parties are more active than their counterparts in Russia and other states of the former Soviet Union. Political parties now work in coalitions for national and local elections and some have implemented grassroots training programs. Electoral processes and procedures are largely transparent and a dynamic corps of young political activists has demonstrated real commitment to democratic reform in their country.

IRI works in 15 regions of the country at the request of political parties interested in receiving training. Under this grant, IRI works in Cherkasy, Chernihiv, Chernivtsi, Crimea, Donetsk, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kharkiv, Khmelnytskyi, Luhansk, Odesa, Rivne, Sumy, Ternopil, Volyn and Zhytomyr.

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

During this quarter, IRI hosted several large-scale training activities, including an international women's conference in Kyiv and a local elected officials training in Western Ukraine; co-sponsored an international conference on Euro integration; co-hosted, together with NDI, President Yushchenko during his visit to Washington, DC, and held several women's seminars in Sumy.

1. Reception in Honor of President Viktor Yushchenko

IRI and NDI hosted Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko at a reception during his first Working Visit to the United States as the President of Ukraine. The April 6 reception was sponsored by the Coca-Cola Company. IRI Chairman Senator John McCain, NDI Chairwoman Secretary Madeline Albright, and former Czech President Vaclav Havel addressed the audience, as well as IRI and NDI presidents Lorne Craner and Kenneth Wollack. Attendees included State Department representatives, Capitol Hill employees, Washington-based diplomats, as well as NGO, academic and corporate leaders (list of attendees and photographs from the event - attachment 1).

Their remarks were followed by a candid speech by President Yushchenko who told of the days of the Orange Revolution, especially noting the positive role of the international mediators. During his remarks, President Yushchenko told the guests, "I come here to say one important message to the United States, from now on Ukraine has gained independence and freedom." President Yushchenko also thanked IRI and NDI for their work: "Owing to you, owing to international observers and experts, owing to the

International Republican Institute and National Democratic Institute, we were able to achieve free and fair elections in the third round [of elections]." President Yushchenko also mentioned some of the obstacles that the new government of Ukraine will face, such as dealing with a deeply corrupt system of government, and necessary but difficult economic reforms. He promised that despite those challenges, Ukraine will be changing (a complete transcript of President Yushchenko's remarks - attachment 2). During his visit to the U.S., President Yushchenko also met with President George Bush and spoke at a joint session of Congress.

2. Focus Group – Measuring the Attitudes of Pensioners

On May 27, IRI conducted a focus group, utilizing an American focus group expert Bruce Barcelo. Mr. Barcelo coordinates the delivery of all professional services of Barcelo & Company, a public opinion research consulting firm. Mr. Barcelo has extensive experience in the analysis of public opinion and in the strategic design of modeling public consensus. His Florida clients have included the Republican Party of Florida, Lieutenant Governor Frank Brogan, Jacksonville Mayor John Delaney, former Speaker of the House John Thrasher and Senate President John McKay. Mr. Barcelo has traveled to Ukraine on behalf of IRI on numerous occasions, conducting focus group research and teaching modern public opinion research techniques.

The selected participants were pensioners residing in the Kyiv oblast. The ratio of men to women in national statistics (5:7) was reflected by the group.

IRI tested the group's opinions on the Orange Revolution, issues affecting their families, as well as their attitudes towards important processes taking place in Ukraine, such as the constitutional reform, re-privatization, and administrative reform. Attitudes towards national leaders were also tested.

Overall, the survey of the focus group participants revealed that the economic issues remain the most important to this segment of the population by far. The participants were concerned about inflation, access and availability to education, healthcare, and government services. Interestingly, they were offended by the current pension system, despite the fact that the pensions were recently raised – the system is still perceived as "unfair." There was much cynicism towards re-privatization and administrative and territorial reform. Most expressed a desire for a balanced government (with all branches having equal power) and hope regarding the new government's reforms.

3. International Conference "Role of Women in Promoting Societal Reforms: Ukrainian and International Perspectives"

On May 28-29, IRI hosted a seminar entitled "Role of Women in Promoting Societal Reforms: Ukrainian and International Perspectives." Ninety two women attended this conference; IRI endeavored to invite women from the rural regions of Ukraine who would not normally have an opportunity to attend such conferences.

Delegates traveled to Kyiv from Vinnytsia, Volyn, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, Rivne, Luhansk, Kharkiv, Poltava, Sumy, Cherkasy, Chernivtsi, Chernihiv, Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Donetsk, Lviv, and Mykolaiv oblast, as well as from Crimea.

Delegates to the conference represented a range of political parties of Ukraine: Ukrainian Republican Party, National Democratic Party, Republican Christian Party, Ukraine National Party, People's Rukh of Ukraine, People's Union Our Ukraine, Motherland Party, Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Ukraine, Socialist Party of Ukraine, and Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists. Many other delegates attended from Ukrainian NGOs. Moreover, women from Iraq, Moldova, Russia, and Azerbaijan traveled to Ukraine to attend the event.

The women from Iraq represented The Liberal Organization of Kurds, NGO The Model of Iraqi Society, The Coalition of Iraqi Women, Mesopotamia Patriotic Union, Women's Cultural and Social Center of Kurdistan, and The League of Progressive Women. Iraqi women made a presentation about the work and goals of their organizations and spoke about advancing the role of women in a fast-changing Muslim society. This was followed by a questions and answers session (photographs attachment - 3).

Two delegates from Azerbaijan represented the Association of Women with University Education, The Confederation of Women's NGOs and The Association of Solidarity Among Women.

Five delegates from Moldova represented the following political parties: Alliance Our Moldova Party, Social Liberal Party, Democratic Party of Moldova, Christian Democratic People's Party, and Social Democratic Party.

The delegate from Russia represented The Women's Union of the Don Region.

During the first day of the conference, participants heard presentations from international delegates on their experiences promoting the role of women societal reforms.

International participants had an opportunity to learn from the Ukrainian women about the successes of reforms in their country and the odds they had to overcome last year in the turbulent political environment which surrounded the disputed elections that eventually led to a more active citizenry, as evidenced by the Orange Revolution. At the same time, international delegates shared their valuable experience with the Ukrainian activists. It was especially valuable to hear from the Iraqi women on being politically active in a Muslim country – their experience was useful for representatives of Tatar women's community that attended the conference from Crimea as well as to delegates from Azerbaijan.

Kateryna Yushchenko, the First Lady of Ukraine, who was invited to give the keynote speech, but could not attend, sent a word of greeting to the participants,

applauding their involvement in the reforms process, and encouraging them to stay active in public life.

Ukrainian women – elected officials – held a discussion of the particularities of electoral law for 2006 Parliamentary elections.

On the second day, Tove Lifvendahl, Board Member of the Moderate Party of Sweden, gave a presentation on opportunities for female politicians to achieve their goals without quotas. After this presentation, conference participants broke into small groups to attend training sessions on election campaign planning, coalition building, negotiation techniques, engaging women in politics, and working with media for politically active women.

4. Co-sponsoring the Conference: “Enlargement of the European Union: A Year After and a Decade Ahead”

On June 15, IRI, with partners Konrad Adenauer Foundation and the Institute for Euro-Atlantic Cooperation, which is headed by Foreign Minister Borys Tarasiuk, hosted a conference entitled “Enlargement of the European Union: A Year After and a Decade Ahead.”

Conference Participants included Steffen Skovmand, First Counselor of the European Commission’s Delegation to Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus; James Sherr of the Conflict Studies Research Centre in the United Kingdom; Valeriy Chaly, Director of International Programs of the Ukrainian Center for Economic and Political Studies Named after Razumkov; Ambassador to Ukraine Tidmar Schtudemann of the Federal Republic of Germany; Ambassador Ali Bilge Cankorel of the Republic of Turkey; Iulian Chifu of the Center for Conflict Prevention and Early Warning from Romania; Anton Butieko, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine; and Guillaume Parmentier, Director of the French Centre of the United States.

The conference was opened by Minister Tarasiuk. Stephen Nix, Director of IRI’s Eurasia Division, also addressed the delegates at the opening of the conference.

Following the opening comments, discussions followed related to the expansion of the EU one year ago and the prospects for future expansion in the next ten years. There was also a discussion about the possible ascension of Ukraine into the Euro-Atlantic structure including eventual full EU membership. The purpose of the conference was to bring together experts in the field of EU expansion and to share information and analysis.

The information gathered at the conference will be disseminated to political parties and NGOs in Ukraine in order to further the public discussion and understanding of the EU and how the prospects of membership affect the future of Ukraine. Conference materials will also serve as a useful training tool for Ukraine’s political party leaders to

help them formulate platforms relevant to Ukraine's possible accession to the European Union.

5. Roundtable “Peculiarities of Election Process of 2006 in Ukraine: Women's Participation”

On June 17, IRI hosted a roundtable discussion about the new electoral law and possibilities for local party organization in Sumy. Seventeen people, representing different governing bodies of Sumy oblast, took part. The participants represented the following political parties: Motherland, Republican Party of Ukraine, People's Party, CPU, CUN, People's Union Our Ukraine, LPU, SPU, Soyuz, People's Rukh of Ukraine, and Ukrainian People's party.

Among the participants of the round table were the Head of Sumy Oblast Council Mark Berfman, Acting Mayor of Sumy Serhiy Klochko, trainers Liubov Maiboroda, Yevheniya Mosiyuk, Mykhailo Sydorzhhevskiy and Lidiya Kononko.

The participants discussed different issues such as the implication of the new Election Law as well as the goals and possibilities for local party organizations. They shared their opinion on cooperation between women-political activists and party organizations, and increasing chances for women to be included into the passable part of a party list. The participants also discussed the way local media is covering social and political activity of women in Sumy oblast.

Party leaders of Sumy oblast reached the conclusion that it would be more reasonable to make a quota instead of a party for women-candidates. The Acting Mayor Serhiy Klochko said: “The election campaign is impossible without women. They put the main burden of campaigning on their shoulders. Therefore, they must have the best places on party lists.”

The roundtable was also attended by local media representatives; it was later covered by the Sumy oblast television and a local newspaper *Position*.

6. Seminar “Preparing Women for Parliamentary Election Campaign 2006”

On June 18-19, IRI conducted a seminar to discuss the new electoral law, issues related to political leadership, and cooperation between female political activists and party organizations during the 2006 elections. Fifty-one women from eleven political parties traveled to Sumy to take part in this training. They represented the following political parties: the Socialist Party, People's Union Our Ukraine, Motherland, Women for the Future, People's Rukh of Ukraine, Labor Ukraine, People's Party, UNP, Soyuz, CPU, and PDP. In addition, two representatives of an NGO The Union of Urban and Rural Women attended the conference. Ninety per cent of the women participating in this seminar were newcomers to politics.

In addition to theoretical discussions about legal changes and cooperative efforts, practical training took place. The participants used small group exercises to better understand campaign planning, communications, and leadership. Training was conducted by Liubov Maiboroda, the Deputy of Cherkasy Oblast Council, Yevheniya Mosiyuk, the Deputy of Rivne City Council, Mykhailo Sydorzhhevskiy, the Head in Information Department of Ukrainian People's Party, and Lidiya Kononko, IRI Program Officer.

7. Western Ukraine Conference -- Local Elected and Administrative Officials

On June 24-26, IRI conducted an international conference for city mayors, local elected officials of city, rayon and oblast councils, and local administrative officials (rayon, city and oblast administrations) in Western Ukraine. Forty-four participants from Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, Volyn, Khmelnytskyi and Rivne oblasts, representing Our Ukraine, Rukh Party, Motherland, Ukrainian Peoples' Party, Sobor, and "Reforms & Order" took part in the conference (complete list of participants - attachment 4) traveled to Lviv for this three-day seminar.

The primary aim of the conference was to bring these recently-elected officials together to discuss economic reforms, trans-regional cooperation, upcoming administrative and territorial reform in Ukraine, and the pros and cons of European Union integration.

Chris Holzen, IRI Resident Program Director, opened the conference and introduced the keynote speaker, the Honorable Victor H. Ashe U.S. Ambassador to Poland and former Mayor of Knoxville, Tennessee. Ambassador Ashe's keynote address, entitled "Making Your City a Better Place to Live," addressed the foundations and main principles of American local governance. His speech also highlighted specific examples from his time as mayor of Knoxville (photographs - attachment 5).

The second day of the conference opened with a roundtable discussion featuring a distinguished panel of discussants on practical issues related to economic and administrative reform implementation:

- Ambassador Victor H. Ashe
- Borys Bespaliy – MP, Vice-Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Local Self Government
- Randy Vineyard, Former City Finance Director of Knoxville, Tennessee
- Jan Pieklo – Executive Director, Poland-America-Ukraine Cooperation Initiative (PAUCI)
- Juan Carlos Campos - Community Partnership Projects, U.S. - Ukraine Foundation

Following the roundtable, participants attended three different workshops related to the local governance process. The workshops addressed the issues of innovations in local government – featuring MP Borys Bespaliy as the presenter, effective constituent services – taught by Borys Rusnak, former Chernivtsi Oblast Council Deputy Chairman,

and conflict management – conducted by Natalka Samolevska, Management and Corporation Development Expert. These training sessions were followed by Oleg Synyutka, City Deputy Mayor of Ivano-Frankivsk, presenting methods by which different city development programs can be implemented. Mr. Synyutka's presentation focused on partnerships with Ukrainian, Eastern and Western European investors, USAID, and the US Embassy's Small Grants Program.

The third and final day of the conference featured Polish Mayors discussing a variety of issues related to local governance. Dominik Gorski, Director of the Local Democracy Development Foundation in Szheczyn, Poland, opened by discussing the implementation of territorial and administrative reform. He was followed by Mr. Murdzek, the Mayor of the City of Swidnica, Poland, who presented on the local budgeting process. Participants were able to ask highly detailed questions regarding taxation policy, local federal relations, and local government's relation with the media.

Jan Pieklo followed Mr. Murdzek and addressed trans-border cooperation. During his speech, Mr. Pieklo stressed the value of bilateral relationships over more amorphous multilateral cooperation. The seminar finished with Borys Rusnak explaining the necessity of tax code reform to address issues of budget shortfalls.

Chris Holzen closed the conference and received thanks and praise from Mr. Synyutka for IRI's efforts in helping Ukraine "reach European standards and become more formally an integral part of Europe."

IV. RESULTS/ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Result 1: Increase the participation of local elected and governmental officials in the development phase of territorial and administrative reforms and improve their ability to communicate the reform process as it is developed and implemented.

As a result of training conducted by IRI, local elected officials from the Western oblast of Ukraine developed a greater understanding of the territorial and administrative reforms that will soon take place in Ukraine as well as its impact towards their work. In confidential evaluation forms, participants of IRI's local elected officials training rated very highly the information presented to them during the conference as useful for managing new work responsibilities.

IRI training also provided local elected officials with practical skills necessary to manage responsibilities that will soon be transferred to them by the Ukrainian law, such as managing budgets, communal services, and transportation on the local level.

IRI training raised awareness of the need to focus on community development needs. Oleg Synyutka, Deputy Mayor of Ivano-Frankivsk, in making a presentation on the economic development plans of his city, encouraged others at the conference who said they would now develop such presentations. Already, IRI has received a proposal

from Barskiy rayon, in Vinnytsia oblast (Yuriy Malinovskiy, head of rayon administration) to assist in such development issues.

Result 2: Political Parties are more focused on critical economic, social and governmental issues which require a higher degree of attention, discussion and dialogue, especially issue which will be at the forefront of governmental reforms, such as Euro integration.

Experts in the field of EU expansion shared information and analysis with the political parties and NGOs of Ukraine on the future of the European Union and Ukraine's role in it. Understanding the issue of Euro integration, which members of political parties will gain as the result of the EU integration conference co-sponsored by IRI, will be crucial for the political parties' ability to develop campaign platforms that reflect issues important to the population of Ukraine.

Result 3: Women-political activists acquire new skills to expand their participation, leadership development and influence of in political parties

As the result of numerous trainings for women that IRI conducted during the past quarter, politically active women of Ukraine will have more advanced skills for participating in the public life of Ukraine.

In light of the upcoming parliamentary elections, women are more educated about the election law and the possibilities for political participation that it presents for them as the result of seminars conducted by IRI. Media coverage of IRI seminars for women raised awareness of the need to increase active involvement of women at all levels of political activity.

IRI conference facilitated international communication and sustainable contacts between politically active women from Ukraine and other countries in the Eurasia region, as well as Iraq. At the conclusion of the conference, delegates from all countries adopted a resolution calling on political party leaders in all countries to promote women's role in the political parties; appealing to mass media for cooperation in popularizing women's participation in the political sphere; and urging their respective governments to promote activities of civic organizations of politically active women.

Remarks of President Viktor Yushchenko

At the IRI/NDI Reception

on the Occasion of his Visit to the United States of America

April 6, 2005

(Translated from Ukrainian)

Dear Secretary Albright, dear Senator McCain, dear Friends,

I'm so thankful to everyone who contributed to the organization of this wonderful event.

Today I finish my visit to the United States and I come here to deliver one important message: from now on, Ukraine has gained independence and freedom.

Dear friends, this was the manner of our dreams, the dreams of our ancestors. For 800 years, Ukraine was in pursuit of its freedom, independence and democracy. Though for the past 14 years we have been independent, we were not free.

In November and December of the past year my teammates and I would go down to Independence Square and every night we would send the same message to the people: "Ukrainians, rise up from your knees, those who can get up one inch, please make it higher one inch, those who can rise just one knee, make it one knee. Please be clear in understanding that protection from the regime of monsters is only a matter and cause of your own."

In essence, we faced a very simple choice, and it was not a choice between the left and the right, it was the choice between the totalitarian regime and democracy; or more precisely, the choice between the future and the past.

It makes me happy to know that during the days of Maidan where 500,000, 700,000, even more people would endure their days and nights, not a single drop of blood was shed. There was not a single policeman out in Maidan responsible for maintaining order in the case that the regime, which had distributed ammunition to the military, would provoke conflict. We were standing at the brink of a civil conflict.

Every day we would begin with a prayer and we would finish with a prayer; there were priests and clerics of all churches standing at the podium; Christians, Jews, Muslims. We were negotiating with the regime and we demanded one thing: the regime must not use force and the regime must sit down at the negotiation table. We asked them to please learn to listen to your opponent at least once in 14 years.

I want to be frank with you, if we did not have our international partners standing by our side, I'm not sure the regime would have been eager to sit down to negotiate. We received a clear message from the western governments including the US government,

about the non-recognition of the outcome of the election. We had a unique statement made by the European Union, and governments of dozens of countries clearly stated their position.

And when it was really bad, when real conflict was looming, I called my old friend President Aleksander Kwasniewski of Poland -- two years ago in Warsaw we organized a roundtable dedicated to the Ukrainian opposition and power -- and I said to President Kwasniewski: "We only have a few hours, please make sure you come to Ukraine as soon as you can. Take your colleagues from the European Union along. Remember, it is only the international community that Kuchma's regime will listen to."

And I am happy that over the three rounds of negotiations, we achieved one important accomplishment: The regime resigned. The Prosecutor General resigned, the government resigned, the Chairman of the Central Elections Commission, who was responsible for all these frauds and manipulations, resigned.

A wink to you, a wink to all of the international observers and experts, a wink to the International Republican Institute and the National Democratic Institute, and to hundreds of international and national organizations. It is because of them that we were able to achieve free and fair elections in the third round.

I'm particularly happy that in the second round of elections - maybe now it is perceived as a joke, but at that time I took it very personally - the best turn out, the best voting outcomes were demonstrated by the so-called, "village of Chicago." The people of Chicago voted by 99.6% of votes, and I said, "Mr. President, it looks very much like a Communist elections turnout." However, in the Soviet times, sometimes we used to have 101-102%.

But the fact of the matter is that we achieved a victory, a beautiful and deserved victory when the Ukrainian people, 48 million strong, rose up from their knees and achieved this democracy and freedom.

And dozens of times I bowed down to my fellow Ukrainians, I told those men and women who make this victory happen that we have both inherited a very challenging legacy.

The number one problem is deeply criminalized power. It is very painful for me to talk in this tone about my country, but this is a fact of life. 50% of the national GDP is manufactured in the shadow. This criminal shadow is cast by the previous regime, law enforcement agencies, and police security forces.

Until recently, we didn't have freedom of speech and if a journalist would afford thinking in a way different than the "official" way, this could jeopardize his or her life. Too frequently, the law wouldn't work and millions of people didn't know where to go to have their interests defended. I'm saying this not for you to be upset but only for your wings to grow.

We will have a change; we will create an open and competitive economy, balanced power, independent judiciary and free press. If you turned on your TV set today in Ukraine, you would be surprised to see the great diversity of thoughts and opinions. Nobody in the President's secretariat, today, would instruct the media what may and may not be covered. Three months ago, such instructions would, on a daily basis, be provided and distributed among media outlets.

Our goal is simple: we want to integrate into European planning structures. Ukraine is not a neighbor of Europe; Ukraine is the center of Europe.

It's so amazing to have such good friends of Ukraine sitting next to me and I will be calling upon them. President Havel will confirm that the geographic center of Europe is in Ukraine. Ukraine is the heart of Europe; please tell me, how can Europe live without Ukraine?

Pursuing our objectives, we intend to obtain Market Based Economy status in the first half of this year. Three weeks ago we signed and forwarded the memorandum to the U.S. Department of Commerce and we request that the U.S. Government grant us such a status.

In November of this year we expect to be members of the World Trade Organization.

By the end of this year, we will liberalize visa requirements in relation to the European Union countries and in relation to citizens of Switzerland. Five days ago, I signed a decree where by citizens of the European Union and Switzerland no longer require visas to travel to Ukraine.

We are now working to achieve similar treatment for United States citizens. In exchange, we ask the European Union and the United States authorities to consider the possibility of liberalizing or waiving visa requirements for students that want to study in the United States, and to offer fair visa treatment for journalists, people of the arts, and if we are fortunate enough, maybe for politicians.

We want to launch negotiations with the European Union about the affect of commencement of free trade. On February 21 we signed a joint action plan between the European Union and Ukraine. Now we are devising a road map which will cover the most burning and immediate issues in relations between the European Union and Ukraine.

I realize I am taking up much of your time, so if you allow me, two more things:

We understand that only real changes can materialize the expectations of so many that stood in Independence Square. And in Independence Square there were not only orange flags and banners. I saw a lot of European Union flags, a lot United States flags, Georgian flags, Belarus flags, flags of Baltic States and many other countries. These were

the expectations that people brought out to the Maidan; we will never betray them.

In the past two months, we have replaced 15,000 civil servants. We have been able to find those who assassinated Georgi Gongadze, the Ukrainian journalist, and the trial has begun for those who are charged with killing journalist Ihor Aleksandrov.

We have abolished all preferences and benefits that apply to business entities controlled by representatives of the Power.

These and other examples are a manifestation of one thing: Ukraine is changing.

And today we need your shoulders to rely on, your words of support. I am so thankful for everything you've done, each of you has pulled together, and please don't all forget Ukraine. Please take out your notebooks and notepads and on the page it speaks about priorities, please write down "Ukraine."

And in conclusion I want to say, God Bless America and God bless Ukraine.

List of Participants
Local Elected Officials Training
Lviv, June 24-26

#	Name	Last name	Party name	City
1	Bogdan	Kovalchuk	independent	Lviv
2	Taras	Buchkovskiy	"Sobor"	Lviv
3	Vasyl	Lozynskiy	"Motherland"	Lviv
4	Roman	Gayduchok	"Motherland"	Lviv
5	Andriy	Lozynskiy	"Motherland"	Lviv
6	Oleh	Kanivets	"Motherland"	Lviv
7	Vasyl	Kyibida	Rukh	Lviv
8	Vasyl	Fediuk	"Our Ukraine"	Ivano - Frankivsk
9	Oleg	Syniutka	"Our Ukraine"	Ivano - Frankivsk
10	Oksana	Fedorovych	independent	Ivano - Frankivsk
11	Lidiya	Volosyanko	independent	Ivano - Frankivsk
12	Oksana	Shiychuk	independent	Ivano - Frankivsk
13	Andriy	Galushak	"Our Ukraine"	Ivano - Frankivsk
14	Iryna	Kulynych	"Our Ukraine"	Ivano - Frankivsk
15	Lesya	Mykhaylyshyn	independent	Ivano - Frankivsk
16	Oksana	Levytska	"Our Ukraine"	Ivano - Frankivsk
17	Vasyl	Trysniuk	Reform's and Order	Ternopil
18	Taras	Vasylyc	"Our Ukraine"	Ternopil
19	Ivan	Trynchuk	Reform's and Order	Ternopil
20	Oleg	Zakharkiv	People's Rukh of Ukraine	Ternopil
21	Petro	Honchar	"Our Ukraine"	Ternopil
22	Vitaliy	Shafranskiy	Ukrainian People's Party (Rukh Kostenko)	Ternopil
23	Volodymyr	Hulyovskiy	Ukrainian People's Party (Rukh Kostenko)	Ternopil
24	Vasyl	Petruk	Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists	Ternopil
25	Vitaliy	Khryschuk	"Our Ukraine"	Ternopil
26	Volodymyr	Baleschuk	Ukrainian People's Party (Rukh Kostenko)	Ternopil
27	Oleg	Vitvitskiy	Ukrainian People's Party (Rukh Kostenko)	Ternopil
28	Taras	Shotik	independent	Volyn
29	Victor	Vilentko	"Svoboda"	Volyn
30	Larysa	Bilynska	independent	Volyn
31	Mykhaylo	Bychak	Ukrainian People's Party (Rukh Kostenko)	Volyn
32	Igor	Tysyachniy	"Our Ukraine"	Khmelnyskiy

33	Volodymyr	Krysko	Ukrainian People's Party (Rukh Kostenko)	Khmelnyskiy
34	Sergiy	Jatskovskiy	Ukrainian People's Party (Rukh Kostenko)	Khmelnyskiy
35	Oleksandr	Laktionov	Ukrainian People's Party (Rukh Kostenko)	Khmelnyskiy
36	Kostyantyn	Omelchuk	Ukrainian People's Party (Rukh Kostenko)	Khmelnyskiy
37	Igor	Volyanyk	"Our Ukraine"	Rivne
38	Lyubomyr	Petryk	independent	Rivne
39	Oleksandr	Hoyenko	Ukrainian People's Party (Rukh Kostenko)	Rivne
40	Hrygoriy	Kononchuk	independent	Rivne
41	Vasyl	Kushnir	Reform's and order	Rivne
42	Oleksandr	Kozak	Ukrainian People's Party (Rukh Kostenko)	Rivne
43	Kateryna	Ryabiko	USAID	Kyiv
44	Andriy	Nasterenko	USAID	Kyiv